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28 January 1980

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

No. 866

	CONTENTS	PAGE
INDIA		
Briefs		
Envoys to Jamaica, YAR		1
Ambassador to Djibouti		1
Envoy to CSSR Accreditation		1
Revised Draft Plan		1
Norwegian Fertilizer Aid		1
INDONESIA		
UN Resolution on East Timor Discussed (KOMPAS, 4 Nov 79)		3
Japanese Give Aid for Food, Technical Assistance (KOMPAS, 2 Nov 79)		5
Pertamina, Japan Sign Agreements for \$160 Million Loan (KOMPAS, 1 Nov 79)		6
Indonesia Faces Energy Crisis (KOMPAS, 1 Nov 79)		8
Food Shortage Expected in Sumba in Coming Months (KOMPAS, 3 Nov 79)		11
Agriculture Minister Explains Rice Consumption Increase (KOMPAS, 6 Nov 79)		12
Threat of Famine Recurs in Southern Lombok (KOMPAS, 8 Nov 79)		13
Earthquake Kills 26 in West Java (KOMPAS, 5 Nov 79)		14

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Food Shortage in East Timor Less Serious Than Thought
(KOMPAS, 7 Nov 79) 15

191 Military Officers Choose Retirement
(KOMPAS, 1 Nov 79) 17

KAMPUCHEA

'VODK' 25 Dec Battle Report Claims 212 Enemy Casualties
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 25 Dec 79) 19

SRV Colonel Among 418 Enemy Troops Put Out of Action
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 3 Jan 80) 21

'VODK' Claims 328 Enemy Troops Disabled
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 30 Dec 79) 24

Over 200 Enemy Troops Put Out of Action 26 Nov-21 Dec 79
(Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 24 Dec 79) 27

Lao, SRV Delegations Arrive to Celebrate 7 January Victory
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 5 Jan 80) 29

UNICEF Delegation Visits Schools in Kandal Province
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 30 Dec 79) 30

Kompong Speu Provides Aid to Families of Disabled,
Fallen Soldiers
(Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 2 Jan 80) 32

Briefs

Kompong Speu Rice Harvest 33
Rice Harvest in Pursat 33
Pursat, Kompong Thom Activities 33
Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Rice Harvest 33
Kompong Cham Youth Association 34
UNICEF Representative Visits Kandal 34
Pursat Province Political Course 34
Svay Rieng Third Political Course 34
Siem Reap District Harvest 35
Soviet Peace Committee Visit 35
Education in Kompong Cham 35
Christians Hold Christmas-Eve Service 35
Saltworks Reclaimed 35
Education in Kampuchea 36
French Medical Team Greets Samrin 36
OXFAM Director Greets Samrin 36
Development in Chhuk District 36

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
NEPAL	
Briefs	
Bangladesh Ambassador Leaves	37
NEW ZEALAND	
Briefs	
Drilling in Antarctica	38
PAKISTAN	
Government Trying To Build Truly Islamic Society (MORNING NEWS, 6 Jan 80)	39
Election to Local Bodies (Editorial; MORNING NEWS, 6 Jan 80)	40
Tributes Paid to Palestinians (MORNING NEWS, 6 Jan 80)	42
Briefs	
Baluchistan Textiles, Cement Mills	43
SRI LANKA	
Briefs	
1979 Foreign Exchange	44
Growth Rate Rise	44
TAIWAN	
Banking Relations With East Europe Studied (CNA, 15 Dec 79)	45
Briefs	
Zhejiang Center for Taiwan Fishermen	46
THAILAND	
Thai Paper Warns Government Over Kampuchean Refugee Policy (Editorial; SIAM RAT, 2 Jan 80)	47
Governor Reports on Insurgency in Udon Thani Province (Phisan Munlatsathon Interview; Bangkok Domestic Service, 3 Jan 80)	49
Student Arrested With Explosives in Chiang Rai (DAILY MIRROR, 4 Jan 80)	50
Briefs	
Self-Defense Training	51
Thai-Hungarian Trade	51
Provincial Governors	51

INDIA

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO JAMAICA, YAR--David Christopher Manners, presently director in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed high commissioner of India to Kingston in succession to Jagannath S. Doddamani. Doddamani has been appointed ambassador to Sa'na' in succession to Bansi Dhar Goswami. [BK011401 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1449 GMT 28 Dec 79 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO DJIBOUTI--Ismail Mohamedally Kanga, ambassador of India to Aden, has been concurrently accredited as ambassador of India to the Republic of Djibouti with residence at Aden. [Text] [BK011401 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1441 GMT 24 Dec 79 BK]

ENVOY TO CSSR ACCREDITATION--K.K.S. Rana, the new Indian envoy to Czechoslovakia, presented credentials on 28 December to Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in a ceremony in Prague. [Excerpt] [BK011401 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1437 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK]

REVISED DRAFT PLAN--The Planning Commission on December 24 released the revised draft Sixth Year Plan with a public sector outlay of 710,000 million rupees. This is about 16,200 million more than the earlier draft plan. The increases are mainly in agriculture and rural development; industry and minerals; transport and communications; and water supply. Compared to the overall Fifth Plan outlay the revised plan represents an increase of over 80 percent. The revised document gives top priority to the removal of unemployment and generation of additional employment estimated at nearly 47 million during the plan period. [Text] [BK011401 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1432 GMT 24 Dec 79 BK]

NORWEGIAN FERTILIZER AID--Under an agreement for a "plan of operation" signed in New Delhi on December 29 the Norwegian Government will be providing assistance of rupees 16.5 million to India in the form of fertilizer during 1979. This would cover 9,700 tonnes of urea. The second plan of operation was signed by A.J.S. Sodhi, joint secretary,

the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on behalf of the government of India and Haaken B. Hjelde, counsellor, development cooperation, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, on behalf of the Norwegian Agency for International Development. [Text] [BK011401 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1441 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

UN RESOLUTION ON EAST TIMOR DISCUSSED

Jarkata KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Nov 79 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] The results of a UN Committee IV resolution are "confusing." On one hand, nations who had opposed the resolution in the past, which means they were pro-Indonesia, are now supporting the resolution. These are Iran and Nicaragua. Conversely, the socialist nations of Eastern Europe have changed their position. They previously supported the resolution, but now abstain, so that it can be said that their anti-Indonesia attitude has softened.

Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, after being received by President Suharto on Saturday in Cendana, explained that in the 2 November vote, 55 nations were in favor of the resolution (59 were pro-resolution last year, in the General Assembly); 26 were opposed (31 last year); and 42 abstained (45 last year). Voting absent were 28 nations, compared to 15 last year.

He said those figures could change in the General Assembly session. But he noted the rise in the number voting absent; "They are beginning to be bored, and believe the East Timor question no longer merits discussion," he said.

According to Foreign Minister Mochtar, Hungary, Panama and Cameroons moved from pro-resolution to abstention. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Chad moved from pro-resolution to absent. Conversely, Iran and Nicaragua moved from anti-resolution to pro-resolution, while Guatemala, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Paraguay, Zaire and Saudi Arabia moved from anti-resolution to abstention or absent.

Mochtar was not prepared to explain why Iran and Saudi Arabia are no longer sympathetic to Indonesia. But he mentioned at least three nations Indonesia needed to work on before the General Assembly session, namely, Paraguay, Zaire and Saudi Arabia. "Of course, we will ask them why their positions are such."

Four nations which formerly abstained and now oppose the resolution are Honduras, New Zealand, Sudan and North Yemen.

Concerning Iran's negative attitude towards Indonesia, Mochtar asked that "we not jump to conclusions; Iran may change its opinion. We need to work on that."

He said that the softening of the attitude of East European nations was encouraging. "Possibly this is not unrelated to efforts to increase economic relations and trade."

In his view, one factor complicating the situation is that the resolution is softer than in previous years. Among other provisions are articles calling for aid for the people of East Timor. "It is hard to reject a resolution that calls for giving aid. It is difficult to be anti-aid," he said.

The resolution contains seven articles, among other things, stressing restoration of the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and freedom, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1514; it says the people of East Timor must be free to decide for themselves, under UN supervision; expresses profound concern over the suffering of the people of East Timor; and enters the "East Timor question" on the agenda of the 35th General Assembly session.

9197

CSO: 4213

JAPANESE GIVE AID FOR FOOD, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Government of Japan has granted Indonesia \$19.5 million, or almost 12.2 billion rupiahs, for technical assistance and food. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Japanese Ambassador Hidemichi Kira exchanged documents yesterday at the Foreign Ministry.

The aid includes \$7.5 million for construction of nursing education facilities in Jakarta and Ujungpandang; \$7.5 million for the construction of a study center for Reboisasi Tropical Forest Humida in Samarinda, East Kalimantan; \$4.5 million in food aid, as part of the Kennedy Round, for buying \$2.25 million worth of rice, each, from Thailand and Burma.

The technical aid represents the realization of technical cooperation between the two nations in 1979/80. The same is true of food aid for that fiscal year. The Government of Japan has given food aid to Indonesia since 1969; the total has reached \$69.5 million, or around 42 billion rupiahs.

The study center will be built for Mulawarman University. Chronic problems and means to raise productivity of Indonesia's tropical forests will be studied. In addition, the Government of Japan will assist the development of Indonesian forestry, including reboisasi projects for forests in South Sumatra, and projects for mountain forests in Java.

The two nursing education projects will be in Cilandak, Jakarta and Ujungpandang. Mochtar announced that the aim is to bring health services closer to the people. Increases in services will be directed particularly at low-income persons, both in the villages and in the cities.

9197

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA

PERTAMINA, JAPAN SIGN AGREEMENTS FOR \$160 MILLION LOAN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Nov 79 pp 2, 3

[Excerpt] As a follow-on to Pertamina's efforts to secure a \$160 million Japanese loan to generate oil exploration activity, on 30 October Pertamina Director in Chief Piet Haryono signed a series of agreements in Tokyo with President-Director Wantanabe of the Bank of Tokyo; President-Director Adachi of the Indonesian Nippon Oil Company (INOCO); and President-Director Tokunaga of the Japan Indonesia Oil Company (JAPINCO).

The complete contents of the three documents is not yet known because there has not been confirmation from Tokyo. But in essence, the document signed with Wantanabe of the Bank of Tokyo arranges the system of payments. The agreement with Adachi of INOCO concerns basis agreements, loan agreements, and oil agreements. The pact with JAPINCO supercedes the memorandum of understanding of 8 June.

In Pertamina's view, the loans from Japan are equivalent to new-style production contracts. The difference is that the foreign contractor gives funds, only, while Pertamina handles operations. If oil is encountered, the foreign contractor will have the rights to 40 percent of production at the prevailing market price, and a dividend of 4.7 percent. If oil is not encountered, Pertamina will not have to repay the credits.

Credits will be used to generate further oil exploration off the northern coast of Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan. According to plan, \$140 million will go for exploration, and the rest for seismic survey. The credits will be granted over a 4-year period; \$137.5 million during the first 2 years, and \$22.5 million during the following 2 years.

According to Pertamina plans, the money will be allotted as follows: Exploration and Production (EP) Unit I, North Sumatra, \$29 million; EP Unit II, South Sumatra and Jambi, \$16 million; EP Unit III, Java, \$65 million; and EP Unit IV, East Kalimantan and South Kalimantan, \$50 million.

The \$140 million for exploration will go for 43 exploration wells. The remaining \$20 million will be used for 64 seismic surveys.

That \$160 million will be sufficient, if earmarked for oil exploration, only. That is because Pertamina's exploration budget in past years was just \$200 million per year. Last year, foreign contractors invested \$240 million in oil exploration.

Pertamina's budget for the Third Five-Year Plan is \$17.579 billion, including \$10.727 billion for exploration and production. Pertamina estimates, for exploration activity, they need \$500-\$600 million each year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

9197

CSO: 4213

INDONESIA FACES ENERGY CRISIS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Nov 79 pp 1, 16

[Text] The results of the Staff and Leadership Oil and Natural Gas Seminar IV/1979, which took place on 29 and 30 October in the Pertamina Headquarters Building indicated that the energy crisis, which is identical with the oil crisis, will be around for 10 more years. During that time, the price of oil will tend to jump to relatively high levels.

Several factors support this conclusion. Petroleum is a non-replaceable natural resource that will become scarce. It will continue to be much needed, not only as fuel, but also as raw material for the petrochemical industry. During the coming 10 years, oil will still be the prime energy source, until an alternate source develops. The producing nations can set the price, bound only by the free market laws, so that a recession can affect several industries, at first, and all industry, later.

Among the other factors is a lack of unified action by producing nations; individual nations try to meet their own needs, although they must pay a high price. Conversely, there is no pressure on the producing nations to use all their oil revenues, so that the reduction of production is a step that is easy to take.

The energy crisis provides advantages and disadvantages for Indonesia. The benefits are that Indonesia will gain additional foreign exchange revenues from oil sales. Based on present prices, the calculations of \$27.2 billion in oil revenues during the Third Five-Year Plan will be raised to \$42.6 billion, a gain of \$15.6 billion, or, 75 trillion rupiahs.

With the present advance in the price of crude oil and natural gas, a foreign contractor working in Indonesia will make an additional profit of \$1.07 per barrel. In contrast, Pertamina does not realize additional profit; the \$15.6 billion in additional revenues goes to the government.

Former Minister of Mining Professor Sadli reminds us that the increase in oil revenues comes largely from the price rise; in several years, production declined. Analysis of the energy crisis suggests a problem when

the price of oil stabilizes, due to unity of efforts to deal with the crisis. The energy crisis will continue until consumers and producers reconcile supply and demand. At that point, the role of Indonesian oil as a source of foreign exchange revenues will depend largely on its capability to increase production and increase the value of oil as an export commodity.

Conversely, Indonesia must pay highly for fuel oil for domestic use. Indonesia will rely increasingly on foreign suppliers for certain kinds of oil (particularly kerosene and automotive diesel oil), and will have Indonesian oil refined in Singapore. There is concern that the procurement of imported oil will become increasingly difficult, because the Kuwait National Petroleum Company intends to halt processing of edible oil and automotive diesel oil for Indonesia.

Increasingly large amounts of fuel oil imported from abroad will swell the size of the fuel oil subsidy, and the special subsidy for Pertamina. For example, the size of the 1979/80 fuel oil subsidy, originally estimated at 219 billion rupiahs, will actually be 521 billion rupiahs.

In addition, Pertamina production costs jumped in concert with the repeated advance in OPEC oil prices, and with inflation. Meanwhile, the price of fuel oil, which is included among those prices fixed by the government, cannot rise in concert with OPEC prices, and inflation. Pertamina's production costs have now reached 73 rupiahs per liter. At the present fuel oil price, according to KOMPAS calculations, the special subsidy for Pertamina will be 500 billion rupiahs.

The capacity of domestic refineries is declining, because they are old, and there is no allowance for depreciation.

Production is currently only 40-45 percent of original capacity. As a result, the amount of fuel oil imported reached 24 percent (18.5 billion liters) of fuel oil needs by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Besides importing crude oil from Saudi Arabia and edible oil and automobile diesel oil from Kuwait, Indonesia has some of its crude processed in Singapore, because of the limited capacity of domestic refineries. It is feared that Singapore will halt processing of Indonesian crude in 1982, because by then, they will no longer have excess refinery capacity.

Since Kuwait may wish to end sales of edible oil and automobile diesel oil to Indonesia, the Seminar appealed to the government to insure that plans for construction of hydrocrackers in Dumai, Balikpapan and Pulau Batam are on schedule. With these facilities, fuel oil production will rise from 105.93 million barrels per year in 1979/80 to 190.1 million barrels per year in 1983/84. Imports of fuel oil can be reduced from 36.17 million barrels in 1979/80 to 31.13 million barrels in 1983/84.

If construction of these three hydrocrackers is delayed, it will cause great harm. That is because Indonesia will rely increasingly on increasingly scarce imports. Dependence on imported fuel oil will swell the fuel oil subsidy and the special subsidy to Pertamina.

Several oil experts contacted by KOMPAS commented that, "Above all, if plans for the three hydrocrackers should fall through, Indonesia will experience such great harm that it is difficult to describe."

Pertamina Director of Refining Ir. Singgih Dharsono told Parliamentary Commission VI, "Plans for the construction of a hydrocracker on Pulau Batam will be difficult to realize in the near future. Prospective investors have rejected the joint venture terms proposed by Pertamina for Dumai. We have not yet sought funds for the Balikpapan hydrocracker project."

9197

CSO: 4213

FOOD SHORTAGE EXPECTED IN SUMBA IN COMING MONTHS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Nov 79 p 1

[Excerpts] West Sumba Regnecy, East Lesser Sundas, will apparently undergo a food crisis in the next several months. Inflation in food prices, particularly of rice, recently emerged as disturbing symptoms for the inhabitants of five subdistricts in West Sumba.

J. B. Lalo and M. Tagudedo, members of the East Lesser Sundas Regional Legislature, explained that as of the end of October, the price of rice had jumped to 300-325 rupiahs per kilogram. The price will continue to rise, because rice stocks in the area are depleted.

According to the two regional legislators, market operation rice stocks are much needed to deal with this very serious situation. The stocks are needed for the 1979/80 planting season. The food crisis usually reaches its peak in January-March each year.

The five subdistricts cited as food crisis areas have priority for distribution of rice on credit. Those who receive famine rice are asked to be willing to replace it during the following growing season. The regional government has decided that every kilogram of rice received will be replaced by 3 kilograms of paddy.

According to the regional legislators, many doubt the capability of those who receive rice to replace it in the following harvest. That is because estimates indicate that the harvest will be lower, due to unfavorable weather.

9197

CSO: 4213

AGRICULTURE MINISTER EXPLAINS RICE CONSUMPTION INCREASE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Excerpts] Minister of Agriculture Sudarsomo Hadisaputro told the press in Ujungpandang on Thursday afternoon that rice consumption in Indonesia is still rising; though production is increasing, it cannot meet demand.

The increase in rice consumption, according to the minister, is caused by two factors. The first is population increase. The rate of increase was about 2.4 percent during the Second Five-Year Plan. It is hoped that during the Third Five-Year Plan, the Family Planning Program and other factors will reduce that rate to 2 percent.

The second factor is increased demand for rice per capita. The increase was 1.7 percent in 1978 and 1.8 percent in 1979. This increased consumption is caused, in part, by a rising standard of living, and the switch to rice by people who previously ate corn or sago.

The minister stressed that the increase in rice consumption must be restrained. One method is to decrease the birth rate via family health and family planning programs. The increase in per capita consumption can be dealt with by using other foods. Many other foods which have no less nutritive value than rice can be introduced to the Indonesian public. Programs for growing alternate kinds of food will reduce rice consumption.

Rice production was 17.6 million tons in 1978, an increase of 10.5 percent over the previous year. That rate of increase was very high, so that although production continued to rise in 1979, the percentage of increase was not as great. Estimates indicate a total of 2 million tons of rice will be imported this year, about the same as last year.

9197

CSO: 4213

THREAT OF FAMINE RECURS IN SOUTHERN LOMBOK

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Nov 79 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The threat of famine, which regularly strikes the inhabitants of the southern part of Lombok, has returned to haunt them. During the last 3 years, the people of the West Lesser Sundas have continually faced the problem of food shortage. In the 1970's, the inhabitants of nine subdistricts--three in East Lombok Regency and six in Central Lombok--were threatened by famine. The problem spread to nearly all regencies in the West Lesser Sundas. This included 20 subdistricts, which now face famine yearly. Although 11 subdistricts outside Central Lombok and East Lombok are affected, the situation is not as serious as in the southern part of Lombok.

The latest look at southern Lombok indicates strong measures are needed to prevent an unfortunate situation, such as took place in the past. In 6 subdistricts, in Central Lombok, 14,000 persons are threatened by hunger. The Regent of Central Lombok, Parwoto W. P., estimates that by harvest time in March-April, 20,000 will be threatened.

Seven persons were suffering from edema by mid-October, and 14 were possibly suffering from edema. Some 542 were malnourished, and 2,185 were possibly malnourished.

There are no definitive figures available on problems in East Lombok. But recent reports to village chiefs and subdistrict heads indicate that the situation is similar to that in Central Lombok, although there are no reports of edema. Yet, the lack of food stocks and low purchasing power by the public cause many people to eat irregularly.

9197

CSO: 4213

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 26 IN WEST JAVA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Nov 79 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] As of Sunday evening, 26 persons were known to have died from the earthquake in West Java. There were 48 seriously injured and 119 slightly injured. The victims were trapped when buildings were buried. According to estimates, property damage approaches 3 billion rupiahs.

Garut and Tasikmalaya Regencies suffered the most severely from the earthquake, which took place Friday evening at about 2300. Other affected areas were Bandung, Ciamis, Cirebon, Majalengka and Sumedang Regencies.

The provincial governor of West Java, Haji Aang Kunaefi, said the first step in aiding victims was 15,000 rupiahs in aid from the West Java Province Regional Government to each victim whose home suffered heavy damage, and 5,000 rupiahs to those whose homes were lightly damaged. The governor has earmarked 27.5 million rupiahs for the two most severely affected areas, including 8 million rupiahs for Garut and 19.5 million for Tasikmalaya. In addition, 4 tons of rice will be given to Garut, and 5 tons to Tasikmalaya.

Other assistance will consist of free treatment at the hospital for victims. "I have ordered free treatment for victims," said Aang Kunaefi to KOMPAS. The government asked that doctors and medical personnel stand by for 24 hours, because there may be additional victims.

The governor explained, in view of losses and damage occasioned by the earthquake, that the funds of the West Java Regional Government are insufficient to cover them; the Central Government must lend a hand.

From interim reports, KOMPAS estimates 6,721 buildings were damaged, including homes, government buildings, schools and religious buildings. Some were crushed; some heavily damaged; and others lightly damaged.

9197
CSO: 4213

FOOD SHORTAGE IN EAST TIMOR LESS SERIOUS THAN THOUGHT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Nov 79 p 12

[Excerpts] Pangeran Moritery Konoe, head of the Japanese Red Cross, portrayed the situation in East Timor as less serious than originally estimated. Some of the people clearly need help, but the situation is not as critical as [indicated by] reports circulating abroad.

Touching on the work of a combined Indonesian Red Cross-International Committee for the Red Cross team, Pangeran Konoe said: "That will be known in six months." In his opinion, the people of East Timor will not encounter many new difficulties while the combined team is in East Timor. Their problems will be different when the work of the team is over, and it must leave the area.

Speaking to KOMPAS Monday afternoon on a flight from Dili to Den Pasar, Konoe said that the purpose of his visit was to see the situation for himself, and to inspect the effectiveness of Indonesian officials in distributing human aid. "I am pleased with the diligence in helping the suffering," Konoe noted. After he leaves East Timor, he will go to Aranyaprathet in the Thailand-Cambodia border to investigate the refugee situation. "I believe that situation is far more serious than what I have seen in East Timor."

Dr Alfred Egli of the Combined Red Cross team noted that no one had died from food shortage since the arrival of the team in East Timor. He frankly admits there is great suffering among those who recently came down from the mountains, due to a failure of the harvest.

The team plans to aid 60,829 persons during the next 6 months. They will use three helicopters, one airplane, and several land vehicles to distribute food and medicine.

Aid centers will be at Fatobese, Italia, Laclubar, Dilor, Iliomar and Luro. Those eight posts are in four regencies; all of them are located on the southern coast of East Timor, the most isolated area. Only a few places can be reached by land; the majority must be reached by air.

In addition to the combined Red Cross team, Catholic Relief Services are distributing aid in East Timor. The regional government has tried to make human aid more effective by dividing East Timor into two operational areas, with the Catholic Relief Services in one and the Red Cross in the other.

Another source told KOMPAS that the most serious problems are among those who came down from the mountains after amnesty was granted in late 1977. At that time, hundreds of people came down every day, in distressing condition.

An official report noted that 40 percent were weak; 30 percent serious; and 30 percent critical. This led to calamity, because the regional government was not willing to act quickly.

9197

CSO: 4213

191 MILITARY OFFICERS CHOOSE RETIREMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Nov 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Deputy Armed Forces Commander/Commander, Command for Restoration of Security and Order Admiral Sudomo announced last Tuesday that 191 military officers had declared their readiness for retirement. They chose the business world.

Those 191 officers made their choice as a follow-on to the 26 September declaration of Minister of Defense and Security/Armed Forces Commander, Gen M. Jusuf. In his declaration in the Bina Graha, the minister directed all Armed Forces officers active in trade or business to make their choice. They can remain as active military officers, or resign, if they wish to enter the business world.

According to Sudomo, the total of 191 officers represents the results of a study carried out by the Department of Defense and Security. Among them are 15 senior officers and 121 naval officers. "We don't have the complete breakdown by service," said Sudomo, answering a question from the press.

He noted that in addition to the officers, there are six non-commissioned officers who have requested retirement.

He said that the number of military officers active in business is very small, compared to the total number of officers. "Just .38 percent," he noted. According to Sudomo, the officer corps numbers 52,965 persons.

He did not provide statistics on the number of officers who opted to remain on active duty, and are giving up their business activity. "Yes... there are one, three, only. I guess the number is not significant."

According to Sudomo, the officers are in four separate spheres of activity. These are foundations under the auspices of the Department of Defense and Security; directly in the world of commerce, such as in Panca Niaga; cooperative units; and a member of Parliament engaged in business.

Sudomo estimates a directive about the pensioning off of those officers will be issued in about a month.

The process of pensioning off takes time, he explained. This is because the president must first agree to the pensioning of high grade officers. The Minister of Defense and Security/Armed Forces Commander approves pensioning off of junior and medium grade officers.

He explained that the minimum age for requesting pension was 48, and maximum age was 55.

For members of the Armed Forces Generation of 1945, if they request a pension before the age of 55, they will go on pre-pension status for 2 years. During that period, he still has the full privileges of an active duty officer. There is no pre-pension status for those not part of the Generation of 1945. They are pensioned off directly.

The 191 officers opting for retirement will all be granted 2 years of pre-pension status.

9197

CSO: 4213

'VODK' 25 DEC BATTLE REPORT CLAIMS 212 ENEMY CASUALTIES

BK300740 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The great movement of our people's guerrilla war against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators is impetuously igniting all over the country, daily burning the enemy, further pinning them in a quagmire and forcing them into a tight impasse, particularly in the military field.

The Battambang battlefield:

Bavel district--On 18 December we attacked the Vietnamese enemy at O Lhong, killing one and wounding two in the fighting, and killing two and wounding four in the Punji pitfalls. We attacked O Lhong again on 19 December during which the enemy suffered three killed and five wounded in the fighting, while three others were killed in the pitfalls. On 20 December, we raided the Vietnamese aggressors at Chamcar Paot east of O Lhong killing three; four enemy soldiers were wounded in the pitfalls. On the same day, at O Lhong, the enemy troops hit our mines suffering three killed and four wounded; two others were killed and two wounded by our arrows. On 21 December, the aggressors leaving (Krang Chrak) in Chamcar Paot for O Lhong stepped on and triggered our mines, killing two and wounding two, while our arrows and pitfalls killed two and wounded four. On 22 December at 0500 we attacked the enemy at (O Trang), killing two and wounding two. On the same day, we attacked the enemy west of Phnom [words indistinct] one killed and two wounded. Also on that day, the aggressors leaving (Toek Chanda) hit our mines and suffered three killed; we pursued them and they suffered one killed and two wounded in our pitfalls, and we seized a quantity of war materiel.

The Sisophon front south of Route 5--On 21 December, our guerrillas ambushed the enemy east of the junction, killing one. The same day, we attacked the Vietnamese aggressors at O Chambak killing one and wounding three in the shooting, while three were killed and three wounded in the pitfalls; we seized a quantity of materiel.

The Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

Anlung Veng district--On 16 December, we attacked the enemy at Khum Anlung Veng, killing six and wounding three, while two were killed and two wounded in the pitfalls. On the same day, we ambushed the enemy at (Chrak), killing nine and wounding eight. The rest fled in disarray into Ph'av, but we mined their retreat line and six were killed and three wounded when they triggered three mines, while two were killed and three wounded by our arrows.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 121 enemy troops and seized a quantity of materiel.

CSO: 4212

SRV COLONEL AMONG 418 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION

BK091141 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 3 Jan 80 BK

[Text] With the wholehearted support of the people from all walks of life and with their cooperation in all forms and ways, our heroic army and guerrillas have continued and intensified widespread guerrilla attacks throughout the country, striking more vigorously at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallowers of territory and exterminators of race, striding from one victory to another, successfully protecting their own forces and consolidating and developing themselves in all fields.

The Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

On 10 December a Vietnamese truck leaving Samraong for O Preal hit our mines and exploded. Three Vietnamese troops were killed and five others were wounded. On 13 December the Vietnamese leaving O Rumduol for Kouk Mon ran over our mines, suffering five killed and four wounded with another killed and three wounded in punji pitfalls. On 15 December we attacked them at Phum Tonle Sar, killing four and wounding five with two others wounded in punji pitfalls. On 16 December we attacked them at two points: Between O Kravan and Tonsay Reak, killing six and wounding five in mine explosions with three others killed in the crossfire and two wounded in punji pitfalls; and west of Phum Chheu Kram, killing two and wounding seven in an ambush while the survivors fled in disorder, suffering four killed and five wounded in a hot pursuit or by punji stakes. Also on 16 December we attacked them at Phum Ku, killing three and wounding five. Another group of Vietnamese troops trying to hit us from the rear stepped on our guerrilla mines and punji stakes, suffering three killed and two wounded. We launched a counterattack on them, killing four and wounding three. The rest fled back to their position in panic. On 17 December we attacked them at 3 points: When they sallied out of O Kravan and headed north, killing 3 and wounding 4 with 7 others killed and 6 wounded in mine explosions or by punji stakes; at Phum Khtum, killing 4 and wounding 3 in mine explosions or punji pitfalls; and when they sallied out of Pong Toek westward, killing 2, wounding 3 and seizing 170 AR-15 rounds.

The Battambang battlefield:

Moung District--On 23 December we attacked the Vietnamese near Anlung Kop on Moung River, killing four and wounding three. On 24 December we attacked them at Phum Kouk Mlu, killing two and wounding one. On the same day the Vietnamese conducting an operation to suppress our people and loot their cassava and corn at Phum Tomnup Koki were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed three and wounded four with three others wounded in punji pitfalls.

Samlot District--On 15 December we attacked the Vietnamese at two points: At Sre Ponlok, killing two and wounding three; and when they left Sre Ponlok for O Reang Khen, killing six and wounding two with four others wounded by our punji stakes. On 20 December our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese a short distance from Phum Vat. The enemy fled in disorder, hitting and triggering off 3 mine explosions which killed 12 and wounded 8 with 2 others killed by our stakes. On 22 December we attacked them at Phum Vat, killing three and wounding two. On 23 December the Vietnamese at Phum Kanhchang stepped on our mines, suffering two killed and one wounded. On 24 December a company of Vietnamese troops leaving Phum Kanhchang for Phum Kandal were intercepted by our guerrillas who killed three and wounded three. The rest fled and fell into punji pitfalls, suffering four more killed and five wounded, including a company commander who was killed.

On 25 December we attacked them at two points: In a raid on Phum Vat, killing 8 and wounding 10; and west of O Reang Khen, killing 4, wounding 3 and cutting off more than 500 meters of telephone cables. On 26 December we attacked them at four points: at Phum O Chrap, killing three with three others wounded by punji stakes; west of Phum Andong, killing three and wounding two in mine explosions with another killed and two wounded in punji pitfalls; when they left O Choar, killing three and wounding two in mine explosions with two others killed and three wounded in punji pitfalls or by punji stakes; and when they left Phum Ta Sanh for a suppression operation against our people, killing seven and wounding five in mine explosions with four killed and five wounded by punji stakes and other booby traps as the rest fled in panic back to their position. On 28 December we raided Phum Ta Sanh, killing three Vietnamese troops and wounding two others.

The Bavel Front--On 28 December we attacked the Vietnamese east of O Lhong, killing four and wounding two with two others wounded by punji stakes. On 29 December we attacked them at two points: East of O Lhong, killing two and wounding three with another killing five and wounding three in mine explosions with another killed by an automatic bow.

Mongkolborei District--On 24 December we intercepted the Vietnamese on Route 5 between Sisophon and Mongkolborei, destroying a vehicle, killing 10 Vietnamese troops and wounding 7 others.

The Sisophon Front North of Route 5--On 23 December we lobbed grenades at the Vietnamese enemy in Sisophon market, killing seven. On the same day we attacked them west of Phum Toap Siem, killing three and wounding two with three others wounded in punji pitfalls. We seized 18 60mm mortar rounds and 200 AK rounds. On 24 December we threw grenades at and destroyed a Vietnamese vehicle north of Sisophon, killing 10 enemy troops and wounding 5 others.

Thmar Puok District--On 23 December we attacked the Vietnamese west of Phum Kouk Khvav, killing five and wounding two with four others killed by booby traps. We seized 300 AK rounds. On 25 December we attacked them at Phum Don Noy, killing three and wounding one with two others wounded in punji pitfalls. On 26 December we attacked them at three points: When they left Yeay Tal for Rohal, killing eight with three wounded in punji pitfalls; when they left Phum Thmei, killing four and wounding two; and when they left Kouk Khvav, killing three in mine explosions and other traps. On 27 December we attacked them at three points: At the Thmar Puok district township, killing seven and wounding seven, including a colonel who was killed; at a point east of Phum Damnak Krakaoh, killing four with another killed and two wounded by mine explosions and punji stakes; and when they sallied out of Tumnop Khvav, killing one and wounding one in mine explosions and other traps. On 28 December a company of Vietnamese troops leaving Banla Praeus for Phum Thmei were ambushed by our guerrillas, killing 10 and wounding 2 with another wounded in a punji pitfall. We seized 4 B-40 shells and 300 AK rounds as well as some war materiel.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we killed or wounded 418 enemy soldiers, including a company commander and a Vietnamese colonel, destroyed 3 vehicles and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and war materiel.

CSO: 4212

'VODK' CLAIMS 328 ENEMY TROOPS DISABLED

BK311031 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to
Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been conducting their large-scale dry season suppression campaign in an attempt to sweep up and stamp out our Kampuchean people's resistance for the past 3 months, and yet they have failed in this extremely criminal objective. Instead of succeeding, they have been relentlessly attacked by our heroic army, heroic guerrillas and heroic Kampuchean people who are united as one under the leadership of the government of Democratic Kampuchea and the patriotic and democratic front of the great national union of Kampuchea, militantly and ingeniously implementing the three combat tactics, pinning the Vietnamese enemy down, eroding and injuring their troops everywhere every day, driving them more deeply into an impasse and an inextricable quagmire on every battlefield in the country.

The Stung Treng-Ratanakiri battlefield:

On 18 November we attacked the Vietnamese at Sre Krasang, killing two and wounding one while three others were wounded by our guerrilla punji stakes. On 26 November we attacked them west of the Bung Lung rubber plantation, killing three and wounding two while two others were killed when they ran over our guerrillas' poison punji stakes. Also on 26 November we attacked them south of Phum (Ituh), killing four and wounding one while another was killed by poison punji stakes. On 27 November the Vietnamese stepped on our mines, fell into punji pitfalls or were hit by our guerrilla punji stakes north of Siem Pang, suffering six killed and five wounded. On 28 November we attacked them at O Cheng, killing four and wounding three while five others were killed or wounded by our punji stakes and poison arrows. On 29 November we attacked them east of Trapeang Kraham, killing three and wounding two while another was killed by our poison punji stakes. On 30 November we attacked them at O Nonong, killing one and wounding three while two were wounded when running over our guerrilla punji stakes. On 1 December we attacked them at the Teck plantation, killing three and wounding two while three others were killed or wounded in punji pitfalls or

by punji stakes. On 2 December we attacked them at Ta Heuy, killing four and wounding three while eight others were wounded when they ran over our guerrilla punji stakes. On 3 December we attacked them at Phum Lung Khung, killing five and wounding two while three others were killed when they ran over our guerrilla punji stakes.

The Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey battlefield:

On 25 December we launch a guerrilla attack on Phum Anlung Veng, killing eight Vietnamese troops while five others were killed or wounded when they triggered off our mines.

The Battambang battlefield:

The Bavel Front--On 24 December the Vietnamese north of O Lhong stepped on and triggered off three mine explosions, killing five and wounding three. On the same day we attacked a Vietnamese defense line north of O Lhong, killing four and wounding eight. The Vietnamese tried to surround us from the rear, but were beaten back and routed, suffering two killed and three wounded. On 25 December we attacked the Vietnamese at four points: West of O Lhong, killing six and wounding six; at O Lhong, killing five and wounding six; at (O Trang), killing one and wounding one; and at O Da, killing nine and wounding five in an ambush which routed the rest and drove them into our minefield where three were killed and one was wounded.

The Sisophon Front South of Route 5--On 19 December the enemy stepped on our mines at O Chreou, suffering two killed and one wounded. On 20 December we attacked the Vietnamese at the "revolution" dam, killing four and wounding five.

The Sisophon Front North of Route 5--On 18 December at Phum Toap Siem our local guerrillas hacked a Vietnamese soldier to death. On 19 December we attacked the Vietnamese at two points: At Phum Soeng, killing three and wounding two; and at Phnum Dei, killing one and wounding two. On 20 December we attacked them at two points: At Phnum Dei, killing one while another was wounded in a punji pitfall; and in Sisophon market, killing four and wounding three in a grenade attack. On 22 December we attacked them at Toek Thla, killing three and wounding two while another was killed in a punji pitfall.

The Thmar Puok Front--On 15 December the Vietnamese troops at Phum Svay Chek mutinied and fired at each other, killing three. On 23 December we attacked the Vietnamese at three points: In Thmar Puok district township, killing six and wounding three in a commando attack; west of Phum Kbal Tonsaong, killing two and wounding five in an ambush while two others were wounded when he ran over our punji stakes. On 24 December we attacked them at three points: At Phum Kralor, killing 5 and wounding 5 while 2 others were wounded in punji pitfalls; at Phum Bek Chan, killing 1 and wounding 2; and when they left Phum Kouk Romiet for the border, killing 10 and

wounding 4 after they ran over and triggered off 8 mine explosions; the rest fled in disorder, suffering 3 more killed or wounded when they fell into guerrilla pitfalls or were hit by poison arrows. On 25 December the Vietnamese leaving Phum Kouk Khvav westward were ambushed by our guerrillas or ran over our mines, suffering five killed and one wounded while another was killed and other was wounded in punji pitfalls. On 26 December we attacked them west of Phum Sdei, killing six and wounding three while four others were killed or wounded by our guerrilla stakes and booby traps. We seized 200 AK's rounds.

The Koh Kong battlefield:

On 14 December we attacked the Vietnamese at O Damnak Phdau, killing two and wounding two. On 15 December we attacked them on the road from (Chamkar Ta Nu) to (O Ph'ang), killing three and wounding one. On 17 December we attacked them east of Prek Ta Chan, killing three and wounding two while three were wounded by our guerrilla punji pitfalls and stakes. On 18 December we attacked them on the Laterite Road from Trapeang Rung to Phum Dong, killing three and wounding two while another was killed and another was wounded when they fled and run over our punji stakes and arrows. On 20 December we attacked them on the road near (Kbal Pongros), killing two and wounding one.

The Kompong Som battlefield:

On 22 December the Vietnamese sallying out of Roluos hit our mines, killing three. We seized a quantity of materiel. On 26 December we ambushed and fired at a Vietnamese train, killing or wounding seven.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 328 enemy troops and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and materiel.

CSO: 4212

OVER 200 ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION 26 NOV-21 DEC 79

BK291445 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas while resolutely holding aloft the banner of struggle are implementing the three combat tactics in a vigorous and effective manner with a high sense of ingenuity and initiative on a stand of self-reliance, independence and sovereignty, hitting back at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors most courageously, causing heavy losses to them on a daily basis and scoring one victory after another over them.

The Ratanakiri-Stung Treng battlefield:

On 26 November we ambushed the Vietnamese east of Stung Treng, killing two and wounding five while three others were killed and four wounded by our punji stakes, poison arrows and booby traps. On 28 November we ambushed them above Veun Hay, killing four and wounding two while more than a dozen others were killed or wounded by our punji stakes, punji pitfalls or poison arrows. On 1 December we attacked them below Sre Krasang, killing three and wounding two while two others were killed and four wounded by our booby traps and punji stakes. On 2 December we intercepted them near Sre Angkrong, killing five and wounding six while seven others were killed or wounded by our booby traps and stakes. On 3 December the Vietnamese leaving O Tang were ambushed by our guerrillas who killed three and wounded four while two others were killed and five wounded by punji stakes and poison arrows. On 4 December three Vietnamese were killed and three others were wounded when they stepped on and triggered off our guerrilla mines east of O Anchoan. We fired at them, killing five and wounding two. The rest fled in disorder, suffering six more killed and eight wounded in our punji pitfalls or by our punji stakes and poison arrows.

The Kompong Som battlefield:

On 16 December, the inhabitants, militiamen and Khmer soldiers rebelled against the Vietnamese at Veal Renh, killing 18, wounding 7 and seizing

9 AK's which they handed over to our guerrillas on the Veal Renh front. Also on 16 December the inhabitants and militiamen in Phum Koki, Phum (Put Chhoeun), Phum Smach and Phum Thmar Thom rebelled against the Vietnamese, hacking or shooting to death 17, wounding 4 others and seizing 13 weapons, including 8 AK's, 3 AR-15's and 2 M-79's which they handed over to our guerrillas on the Kang Keng front. On the same day the dockworkers at Kompong Som port rebelled against the Vietnamese, killing 7 and wounding more than 10.

The Battambang battlefield:

Samlot district--On 21 December a Vietnamese platoon heading west of O Choar fell into our guerrilla ambush, suffering two killed and three wounded. Two others were killed and two wounded in mine explosions they triggered off.

In sum, on all these battlefields, we put out of action 211 enemy troops and seized 24 weapons and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

CSO: 4212

LAO, SRV DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO CELEBRATE 7 JANUARY VICTORY

BK050552 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Jan 80 BK

[Text] A Lao delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of Laos, arrived at Pochentong Airport at 0800 [0100 GMT] on 5 January 1980 to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the 7 January great victory.

Moreover, a Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, SRV foreign minister, also arrived at Pochentong Airport at 0830 [0130 GMT] on the same day.

On hand at Pochentong Airport to welcome delegations of the two friendly countries were Chea Sim, vice president of the KNUFNS and minister of the interior; Hun Sen, foreign minister; Neou Samon, minister of social affairs; Hor Nam Hong, assistant to the foreign minister; and cadres from various ministries and departments as well as Kampuchea paper journalists, SPK correspondents, photographers, cameramen and our radio station correspondents.

CSO: 4212

UNICEF DELEGATION VISITS SCHOOLS IN KANDAL PROVINCE

BK101045 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK

[Summary] "At 0600 on 29 December 1979 (Ian Hockwood), head of a UNICEF delegation, toured schools in Ta Khmau town of Kandal Province. On the tour with him were comrade (Sam Nam), chairman of the provincial education commission; comrade (Kim Phon), chairman of Ta Khmau town's education commission; comrade (Uy Sakhom), deputy chairman of Ta Khmau town's education commission; female comrade (Uy Chou Navy), chairman of Women's Association for National Salvation of Ta Khmau town; female comrade (In Chounat), deputy chairman of Women's Association for National Salvation at Ta Khmau town; Comrade (Hak Samet), chairman of Youth Association for National Salvation of Ta Khmau town; personnel of foreign ministry; and Phnom Penh education service; personnel of foreign ministry; and correspondents of "Kampuchea, and Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People."

Comrade (Sam Nam) led the delegation and all the guests on a visit to various schools in Ta Khmau town during which he told the UNICEF delegation about the school stationery shortage of and distributed sweets and UNICEF aid to students and teachers there.

The tour to Ta Khmau town ended at 1130 and the UNICEF delegation left with other guests and comrade (Sam Nam) for a visit to Dangkao district.

At a school in Khum Prey Veng of Dangkao district, the revolutionary committees, teachers, students and people organized a welcoming ceremony for the UNICEF delegation and other guests.

After a representative of the district reported on damages caused to school buildings and the education service by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and on developments in this field since liberation, (Ian Hockwood), head of the UNICEF delegation, spoke thanking the commune committee, teachers and students for the warm welcome to the delegation. "He stressed that the objective of his visit there is to inspect the development of education in the PRK and try to ease the shortage of stationery and school equipment."

At 1500 the UNICEF delegation toured the Sambour Meas primary school where it was warmly welcomed by revolutionary committees and education commissions, teachers, students and people there. (Ian Hockwood) promised that he would try to urgently supply the PRK with school equipment, stationery and clothes for students.

The UNICEF delegation ended its visits to schools in Ta Khmau town and Dangkao district in Kandal Province at 1700 on the same day.

CSO: 4212

KOMPONG SPEU PROVIDES AID TO FAMILIES OF DISABLED, FALLEN SOLDIERS

BK060812 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Jan 80 BK

[Text] In the drive to encourage the entire population in national defense and construction work, the people's revolutionary and front committees and the military command in Kompong Speu Province have collected and prepared political works for the region. A census has been taken and namelists made of families of fallen soldiers. Plans have been made to distribute food, clothes and medicines to families of disabled and deceased soldiers.

The production teams, beside their work to realize good production, have physically and materially contributed in supporting the families of the disabled and fallen soldiers and those of the revolutionary combatants, and in repairing their houses. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the country's liberation from the danger of extermination, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have sent delegations to visit and give awards to the families which have lost children in the cause of national liberation and defense.

CSO: 4212

BRIEFS

KOMPONG SPEU RICE HARVEST--People in Samraong Tong district have harvested nearly 200 hectares of rice out of 4,000 hectares which they have cultivated in the recent main crop. While harvesting, they are preparing for the dry season crop by sowing seeds on 140 hectares and transplanting seedlings on another 100. They are also seeking ways to exploit nearly 5,000 palm trees to produce sugar. [SPK (Clandestine) in French 1430 GMT 15 Dec 79 BK]

RICE HARVEST IN PURSAT--Phnom Penh, 8 Dec (SPK)--The people of Pursat Province, in west of the country, have started harvesting the first of 15,000 hectares of rice planted after the liberation of the country. According to preliminary statistics, the per-hectare yield is about 1 ton of rice. The district of Krokro alone has harvested 350 hectares of early-maturing rice. The other districts are currently working hard at the harvest. For its part, the revolutionary power has distributed thousands of sickles and means of transportation to various regions and is helping the people to select good seeds for the dry season crop. [Text] [SPK (Clandestine) in French 1439 GMT 8 Dec 79 BK]

PURSAT, KOMPONG THOM ACTIVITIES--In Phnum Kravanh district, Pursat Province, the local people have completed building a dam at Lich Dach. This dam, which is 50 meters long, 10 meters wide and 5 meters high, is the first hydraulic project built in the province since liberation. It will provide water for 1,250 hectares of the main crop and 350 hectares of the dry season crop. In Kompong Thom Province, the revolutionary administration has organized two cooperatives grouping 2,600 fishermen. Working on the Stung and Sen Rivers, these fishermen daily catch tons of fish. [SPK (Clandestine) in French 0404 GMT 16 Dec 79 BK]

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY RICE HARVEST--Since early December, the people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province bordering Thailand have harvested rice on 13,000 hectares, including 2,000 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. According to initial estimates, the output varies between 10 and 12 quintals per hectare, and it is expected that satisfactory results will be obtained in harvesting 70,000 hectares which the local people have cultivated. The revolutionary administration has provided them with thousands of sickles and a large quantity of fuel. [SPK (Clandestine) in French 0400 GMT 16 Dec 79 BK]

KOMPONG CHAM YOUTH ASSOCIATION--A 3-day course was opened on 10 October at the office of the Youth Association for National Salvation in Kompong Cham Province to advise youths from the association chapters in all districts and provincial departments and offices on revolutionary tasks to be carried out in service of the country and people. Following the course, the committees for setting up association chapters launched movements to promote establishment of association chapters at the commune level. So far, commune chapters have been set up in 71 communes among the total of 167 communes in the province. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 79 BK]

UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE VISITS KANDAL--On 30 December 1979, (Ian Hockwood), UNICEF delegate toured various schools and hospitals in Dandal Stoeng and Phnom Penh districts, Kandal Province, accompanied by representatives of provincial and district education commissions, local people's revolutionary committees, provincial offices, and the foreign ministry as well as station correspondents. The visitors were welcomed everywhere by local cadres, teachers, students and inhabitants. "Having observed the developments realized by Kandal Stoeng district in all fields and noting the lack of educational and hospital equipment, (Ian Hockwood) promises to bring the matter up to both the ICRC and UNICEF in order that adequate aid will be timely provided in Kampuchea." In the afternoon, the group continued the trip in Phnom Penh district and ended the tour the same day. [Summary] [BK051238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 1 Jan 80 BK]

PURSAT PROVINCE POLITICAL COURSE--A political teach-in was opened in Pursat Province on 22 October for 135 workers and personnel of the information, press and culture service. The ceremony opening the course was presided over by comrades (Kim Run) and (Loy Tet), representatives of Pursat Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. Also attending the ceremony were many representatives of provincial departments and services and Vietnamese experts. [BK231345 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK]

SVAY RIENG THIRD POLITICAL COURSE--On 9 October the Svay Rieng Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee opened the third political course for 175 persons of comrades (Chan Seng) and (Ho Visai), chairman and deputy chairman of the committee. Attending the opening ceremony were personnel from various departments and offices in the province and Vietnamese experts. The purpose of the course is to educate trainees on the KNUFNS line and their tasks in service of the country and people. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 BK]

SIEM REAP DISTRICT HARVEST--The people in Siem Reap district, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, have harvested rice on hundreds of hectares. It is reported that more than 8,100 hectares have been exploited for the cultivation of rice and hundreds of others for other cereal plants in the district. The local people are now preparing to sow seeds and transplant seedlings on 2,600 hectares for the next dry season crop. [SPK (Clandestine) in French 0358 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK]

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE VISIT--Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK)--The delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of World Peace left Phnom Penh Sunday [23 December] at the conclusion of its 2-day visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. During its stay the Soviet delegation toured the Toul Sleng High School, which was used as a prison under the Pol Pot regime, and the Kompong Som Port and met with the Phnom Penh people. The delegation was also received by President Heng Samrin, Foreign Minister Hun Sen and KNUFNS Central Committee Secretary General Yos Por, who had cordial talks with their Soviet guests. [BK311231 SPK (Clandestine) in French 0402 GMT 25 Dec 79 BK]

EDUCATION IN KOMPONG CHAM--So far, Kompong Cham Province has 460 schools with close to 94,000 students and almost 1,500 teachers. It is thanks to the efforts of the revolutionary power and to the dedicated help of the Vietnamese Province of Tay Ninh that the population of this province was able to build schoolrooms for the children almost everywhere. The district of Prey Chher, west of the town of Kompong Cham, has 95 schools, close to 14,000 students and 224 teachers. [Text] [SPK (Clandestine) in French 0410 GMT 9 Dec 79 BK]

CHRISTIANS HOLD CHRISTMAS-EVE SERVICE--Phnom Penh, 25 Dec (SPK)--More than 1,000 Christians, escapees of genocide, and numerous people in Phnom Penh of other faiths attended a ceremony for the repose of the souls of victims of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which was held Monday afternoon in Phnom Penh on the foundations of the largest cathedral, which was completely razed to the ground by the genocidal criminals. Attending the ceremony, which was sponsored by the KNUFNS Central Committee, were superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee; Minister Ros Samay, minister in charge of religious affairs; Minister of the Press, Information and Culture Keo Chanda, and Sisovath Sothivong Monivong, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee. The ceremony was jointly officiated by superior Bonze Tep Vong and worker-pastor Jacques Buennic, member of the French-Kampuchean Association of French People's Aid. Under the keynote of "passing from death to life" the Christians lit a camp fire to celebrate the first Christmas since 1975 in a country that has come to life again. [BK030353 SPK (Clandestine) in French 1434 GMT 25 Dec 79 BK]

SALTWORKS RECLAIMED--The Trade Ministry of Kampuchea has recently reclaimed nearly 4,000 hectares of saltworks in Kampot Province. Following liberation, nearly 400 workers assisted by the revolutionary administration started the reclamation. The local authorities are now trying to get more workers in order to increase the province's salt production--previously 30,000 tons per year. [SPK (Clandestine) in French 0417 GMT 17 Dec 79 BK]

EDUCATION IN KAMPUCHEA--In the 1979-80 school year, 4,200 schools in Kampuchea have opened to admit nearly all children of school age. In Phnom Penh alone, there are 43 level-I, 3 level-II and 1 level-III schools. Level-II schools have also opened in such outlying provinces as Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey. In addition to schools, many open air classes have been organized in certain localities for children. Thousands of former teachers have been requested to resume their jobs. These encouraging results are partly due to Vietnam's unselfish and effective aid. Upon the KPRC request, the Vietnamese education ministry has sent hundreds of experts to Kampuchea to help restore the educational system. The Vietnamese people have donated 1 million notebooks and hundreds of thousands of pencils and pens to Kampuchean children. [SPK (Clandestine) in French 1432 GMT 29 Dec 79 BK]

FRENCH MEDICAL TEAM GREETES SAMRIN--Phnom Penh, 12 Jan (SPK)--Dr Jean Yves Follezou, president of the French committee of medical and sanitary assistance to the Kampuchean people, in a message to Heng Samrin on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Kampuchean liberation, said: We wholeheartedly hope that this new year will see the continuing rebirth of your country, which has suffered so badly from the destructive and murderous madness of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. [Excerpts] [BK151111 SPK (Clandestine) in French 12 Jan 80 BK]

OXFAM DIRECTOR GREETES SAMRIN--Director of the OXFAM program for Kampuchea M.A. Guy Strineger stated in a message he sent to the Kampuchean leader: On behalf of OXFAM and its associated volunteer agencies in the consortium which has been formed by us, I would like to convey to you, your government and to the valient people of Kampuchea our most sincere wishes for the great celebration of 7 January. Ours is an organization which is small in scope, yet our service is based on our sincere affection for the people of Kampuchea, he added. [Excerpt] [BK150935 SPK (Clandestine) in French 0404 GMT 12 Jan 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENT IN CHHUK DISTRICT--Since liberation, people in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, have strived to increase agricultural production in order to solve the food shortage left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The district's population of 87,474 was divided into 533 solidarity production teams. In the rainy season, the people in this district transplanted 6,651 hectares of rice. They are now harvesting the early-maturing rice crop which is ripening. In addition, they have grown several hectares of secondary food crops, such as cassavas, taro roots and vegetables. In the education field, they have built 64 schools with 14,471 pupils and 271 teachers. They are also growing the dry season rice crop. [BK231435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Nov 79 BK]

CSO: 4212

NEPAL

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR LEAVES--The Bangladesh ambassador, Mohammad Nazrul Islamk Choudhury, left Katmandu on 31 December after completing his tenure of office in Nepal. [BK011325 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 31 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

DRILLING IN ANTARCTICA--Wellington, Tues: A New Zealand research programme of drilling in the sea ice of McMurdo Sound is well under way. A New Zealand expert on the region, Mr R. B. Thompson, reported this yesterday on his return from his 52nd visit to Antarctica.--AAP. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Nov 79 p 6]

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO BUILD TRULY ISLAMIC SOCIETY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

RAWALPINDI, Jan: 5: The Defence Minister, Mir Ali Ahmad Khan Talpur, said that the present Government was endeavouring sincerely to build a truly Islamic society in Pakistan as visualised by the Quaid-i-Azam in conformity with the Islamic teaching and requirements set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah.

Speaking at a Largely-attended reception given in his honour by Major (retd) Mohammad Yusuf Rejah Chisti, a prominent writer, in the outskirts of Peshawar last night, the Minister said the Father of the Nation's vision of Pakistan was an ideal Islamic state with its socio-economic and democratic set-up based on the teachings of the Muslim faith.

He said the ideal state should be that where Islamic values and mandate to be accepted and observed, and its concept of equality, fraternity, liberty and justice should find fairplay. The Government was striving hard to create a society in which every individual afforded the fullest oppor-

tunity to develop his potential and to employ his faculties in the service of the community at large, the Minister added.—APP.

CSO: 4220

ELECTION TO LOCAL BODIES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jan 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Councillors' Powers"]

[Text]

IN sponsoring the concept of election to local bodies, and revitalising the role of city or village councillor, the Government has had two main aims. One has been the restoration of a sense of participation to the people in the business of government, and some kind of direct contact and control between them and their representatives. The man elected at a local level will be answerable to the electorate at the level that chose him as a representative. The second hoped for result from a restoration of the real functioning of local bodies is that a new, representative and committed level of leaders will emerge in time. People have been disappointed by political leaders in the past. Politicians tend to forget the promises made in remote electoral areas when the centre of attention shifts away from the man who has given his vote. But the local councillor, the chosen representative of an integrated nucleus, be he from the urban or rural body, is more easily harangued by a let down electorate, and, therefore, the restraints of democracy over officialdom are more real. The responsibility and demands of local office must be satisfied constantly and expeditiously.

The Governor of Sind has increased the powers given to councillors. This has been done so as to obtain the maximum possible public participation in local affairs and thus achieve more efficient and timely performance of public projects. The step is in harmony with a recognition of the significant role councillors have already, and the hope that they will prove themselves for more responsible roles in a wider format. Indeed, the general grievances of the people will be ameliorated to a considerable degree, if councillors prove worthy in the discharge of their duties.

Economic control is often an inseparable factor from other controls, and councillors will be given some sort of financial powers subject to the usual discipline. They are not mere supervisory figureheads, but can play a dynamic role. In rural areas, particularly, the increased association with the supervision and maintenance of irrigation and communication systems puts the councillor with his place in the local body squarely in the heart of many village issues. He will have every facility towards the clear discharge of his functions. Local councils are also to be given inspection powers in and councillors will be able to inspect the performance of canal officers of irrigation and power departments, they will also have some inspection powers over dispensaries maternity homes and day-care centres. Councillors will help determine priorities in relation to district electrification programmes by WAPDA. An urban parallel to this rural role is found in the consideration of suggestions and resolutions passed by local councils by planning and development departments for inclusion in development programmes. Urban councils will act as executing, supervisory and maintenance bodies. Projects relating to water supply, drainage, and social welfare will be transferred to local rural councils for operation and maintenance on completion. Small industries will be specifically within the sphere of the local rural council. The promotion of these crafts ought to be understood and fairly sponsored by the man on the spot. Indeed, the concept of a self-running smoothly organised cooperative society is at the core of the function of the local council and its members. One hundred and eighty new schools in rural areas, estimated at a cost of about Rs. 10.6 million, under an ambitious programme for the dissemination of education in rural Sind, will be entrusted to the care and supervision of local councillors.

The Local bodies, and the members of rural and urban councils, have been given a relevant and vital social role. It is a solemn responsibility, and for the sake of general well-being it is hoped that they will not disappoint those who are looking to them for a satisfactory fulfilment of their role in office.

PAKISTAN

TRIBUTES PAID TO PALESTINIANS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Prof. Ahmed Ali Khan, Pakistan's former ambassador to China, paid tributes to the Palestinians for waging glorious struggle to regain their homeland usurped by the Zionists and hoped that soon they would attain their noble objectives.

He was speaking as a chief guest at a function jointly organized by the Arab Students Association of Pakistan and General Union of Palestine Students Pakistan Confederation, Karachi branch to mark the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Palestine revolution yesterday afternoon at Hotel 'Metropole, here.

Prof. Khan said now the time had come when the Muslims would regain their prestige which they had lost in the 17th century.

He said the heroic struggle of the Palestinians was most inspiring in the recent years, as they were determined to continue their struggle till victory. He said the PLO, under the able and inspiring guidance of Mr Yasser 'Arafat had achieved great victories and won recognition from the entire world.

Prof. Shamim Ahmad, speaking on the occasion, held Britain responsible for the establishment of the illegal state of Israel at the expense of the Palestinians who formed the majority. He bitterly criticized President Anwar Sadat of Egypt for compromising against the interest of Arabs and Palestinians at the Camp David.

Mr Qutubuddin Aziz expressed the hope that in a couple of years the Palestinians would be able to achieve their objectives as they would return to their homeland with honor and dignity.

Mr Minhaj Barna, chief of the PFUJ and APNEC, addressing the gathering felicitated the Palestinians for undertaking heroic struggle against tyranny and injustice. He assured them full support and cooperation of the journalists and press workers in their great struggle.

The function was addressed among others by representatives of various students organizations.

BRIEFS

BALUCHISTAN TEXTILES, CEMENT MILLS--Two textile mills at Quetta and Uthal in Baluchistan have been set up by PIDC at a cost of Rs. 870.6 million to produce annually different types of cloth valued at Rs. 71.98 million. The bulk of cloth will be exported to Muslim countries to earn sizeable foreign exchange for country. Both these mills have gone into trial production. Official sources said here yesterday that two mills with total spindles of 100,000 and 2,200 looms had been equipped with complete bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, printing and finishing facilities. A cement plant consisting Rs. 442.20 million has also been sanctioned for the province. It will be set up at Darwaza about 20 miles away from Quetta. All preliminaries for plant have been completed. Meanwhile, one fertilizer plant is being set up in Lasbela with private investment from the United Arab Emirates. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 6 Jan 80 p 2]

CSO: 4220

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

1979 FOREIGN EXCHANGE--A record 5.6 billion rupees in foreign exchange was received by Sri Lanka in the current year according to figures compiled by the Ministry of Finance. Most of this came in as gifts and loan capital from the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, France, Japan, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The money would be used to finance agricultural development projects and for infrastructure and integrated rural development. [BK011325 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 30 Dec 79 BK]

GROWTH RATE RISE--Sri Lanka is expected to record a growth rate of 6 percent in 1979. This was stated by the governor of the Central Bank. He said this was a great achievement compared to the growth rate of about 3 percent of Western industrialized countries. The governor said that he expected a higher inflow of capital during the new year and a boost in the country's exports. [BK011325 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 4220

TAIWAN

BANKING RELATIONS WITH EAST EUROPE STUDIED

OW151235 Taipei CNA in English 0933 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Taipei, 15 Dec (CNA)--The Central Bank of China has instructed the Bank of Taiwan (BOT) to study procedures for setting up correspondence bank relations with banks in five East European countries in order to provide foreign exchange settlement services to traders wishing to do business with those communist countries.

The Central Bank said the move is part of the government's effort to encourage local companies to expand trade to Eastern Europe.

BOT officials said the bank has already begun collecting information related to setting up ties with East European banks. They said that initially, the bank will set up correspondence bank ties with some American banks which maintain branch offices in Eastern Europe.

BOT is not planning to send officials to Eastern Europe for the purpose of setting up relations with banks there. The officials said that BOT already has relations with 1,700 banks all over the world and that it is not necessary to send out officials to set up foreign exchange settlement ties.

BOT is planning to ask several big foreign banks to provide information on the financial background of banks operating in Eastern Europe. BOT will select prospective corresponding banks in accordance with this information.

In the meantime, a ranking official of Hungary International Bank has visited Taiwan and exchanged views with local government and financial officials on setting up corresponding foreign exchange settlement relations with Taiwan banks.

The Hungarian official collected information on Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves, future economic development, and the trade situation here.

The BOT officials said the time has come for Taiwan banks to establish ties with the Hungarian bank.

CSO: 4220

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG CENTER FOR TAIWAN FISHERMEN--Zhejiang Province recently established a reception center for Taiwan fishermen at (Sumen), which is adjacent to Wenling County. It has 1,000 square meters of space and is adjacent to the fishing ground where Taiwan fishermen come during fishing seasons. It will help if Taiwan fishermen have engine trouble, or need typhoon shelter, medical care, drinking water, food or other supplies. [Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4205

THAI PAPER WARNS GOVERNMENT OVER KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEE POLICY

BK041046 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Jan 80 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "The Best Solution"]

[Text] On 31 December, Secretary General of the National Security Council Air Chief Marshal Sittirhi Sawetsila for the first time expressed concern over the influx of Kampuchean illegal immigrants into Thailand. He said that the government had made a slight change to its refugee policy by deciding to stop sending more illegal Kampuchean immigrants from the border to the refugee center at Khao I-Dang in Ta Phraya district where over 81,000 Kampucheans are being detained to avoid problems which might arise in the future.

One of the problems, he said, is that Thailand would not be able to send all the Kampuchean immigrants back to their homeland if the Vietnamese fully controlled Kampuchea.

The secretary general of the National Security Council also disclosed that the Thai Government had recently submitted to the UN Secretary General a proposal to consider declaring the areas of Non Mak Mun and Non Samet, where the majority of the Kampuchean immigrants are taking refuge, a demilitarization zone and to send unarmed UN forces into these areas to allow the Kampucheans to set up their own administrative organization.

The move to stop bringing Kampucheans into the country is a correct step, but it comes rather late. We have warned the government several times that it will face many problems in the future if it fully opens the border for Kampuchean immigrants since foreign troops might use their presence here as a pretext to attack our territory.

Moreover, the Kampuchean immigrants can also create a "government within a government" situation if Thailand allows them to set up their own administrative organization without close control.

We suggest that the government urgently estimate the situation in Kampuchea to forecast the final outcome of the conflict. If possible, we want the

government to approach the side that is likely to win the war and talk about the repatriation of the immigrants, however, if the government is unable to do that because of uncertainty in Kampuchea, we feel that some action should be taken. For example, we might have to push these Kampuchean out of the country again and tightly seal the border. It seems that this is the best solution.

CSO: 4207

GOVERNOR REPORTS ON INSURGENCY IN UDON THANI PROVINCE

BK031103 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Jan 80 BK

[Interview with Governor of Udon Thani Province, Phisan Munlasatsathon, on Insurgency Situation in Province--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Phisan] The situation has gradually improved since 1977 after we applied the new tactics stressing psychological operations. Although violent incidents are reported once in a while in the areas bordering the neighboring provinces, we can say that the general situation is not a matter of concern. In 1974-[?1977] our paramilitary units could not enter many remote villages such as those in Wang Sam Mo and Chai Wan subdistricts. Half of the areas of the two subdistricts were not accessible to authorities without military support. However, we are now able to enter all previously sensitive areas. Many red areas are now white while other deeply red areas are light pink.

[Question] Can you tell us the exact number of communist terrorists in your province?

[Answer] Three provincial committees of the communist side formerly carried out subversive operations in this part of the region. They were: the Udon provincial committee responsible for Phu Sang Yai area; the Sakon Nakhon provincial committee responsible for the Dong Mun areas and the Nong Khai provincial committee responsible for the Phu Sing area. Now only the Udon and Sakon Nakhon provincial committees are responsible for terrorism in Udon Thani Province. The Udon provincial committee has about 300 men in this province while the Sakon Nakhon provincial committee commands no more than 700.

CSO: 4207

THAILAND

STUDENT ARRESTED WITH EXPLOSIVES IN CHIANG RAI

BK041004 Bangkok DAILY MIRROR in Thai 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 BK

[Text] Police arrested a Ramkhamhaeng University student and two of his friends in Chiang Rai Province when they were transporting explosives for communist elements in Chiang Mai Province. On 1 January the chief police inspector of Chiang Rai provincial police station, Pol Lit Col Chan Suwannaphak, upon learning from Chiang Rai Governor Sakda o-Phong that there would be an attempt to smuggle explosives from Chiang Rai to Chiang Mai by car, set up a checkpoint at Nong Kao Hong, Tambon Dong Mada, Muang District, Chiang Rai Province.

At about 1700 the Chiang Rai chief police inspector, accompanied by several police officials, intercepted a white-colored Chevrolet, with plate number C.M. 23583, driven by Chaiyong Rutchanawet, 22, a first year student in the Political Science Department of Ramkhamhaeng University, and a resident of Bangkok. He was accompanied by Wichai Wanitchayakun, 25, resident of Bangkok, and by Nit Buachaidam, 22, resident of Chiang Mai Province.

In the car police found a number of explosives, formula for mixing explosives, correspondence with the Communist Party of Thailand and a number of documents as well as 19,000 baht in cash.

During the interrogations conducted by the duty police officer at the Chiang Rai provincial police station, the three men confessed that they were transporting the explosives and the documents for a certain Mr Sawat (surname not known) of Chiang Rai Province for delivery to a certain Mr Saman (surname not known) in Chiang Mai Province. After the delivery of the explosives, the three were assigned to pick up a man in Chiang Mai and bring him to Chiang Rai, where he would attend a meeting with others in Mae Chaem District, Chiang Rai, to plan sabotage attempts against official buildings in Chiang Mai Province.

CSO: 4207

THAILAND

BRIEFS

SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING--Defense Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, in his capacity as director of national development and self-defense volunteer project, disclosed on 12 December that the project, established in 1975, is an effective tool in countering the Communist Party of Thailand and developing rural areas. Nearly 300,000 people from 2,580 villages have completed self-defense training courses under this project. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 12 Dec 79 BK]

THAI-HUNGARIAN TRADE--Thai and Hungarian trade delegations held trade talks at the Erawan Hotel in Bangkok on 24 November. Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, who headed the Thai delegation, told newsmen after the talks that Thailand proposed the sale of rice, sea food, textile products, garments, canned pineapple, canned fish, jute, rubber, tin and animal feed to Hungary to reduce Thailand's trade deficit with that country. Hungary wanted to sell locomotives, generators and medical equipment and jointly invest in agriculture. Agreement on the purchase and sale of these products between the two countries has not yet been concluded. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 25 Nov 79 BK]

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS--The Interior Minister has signed an order appointing new governors and deputy governors. They are: Montri Tra-Ngan, acting governor of Chainat Province; Sawai Sirimongkhon, acting governor of Yala; Samruai Phungprasit, acting governor of Lampang; Chuwong Chayabut, acting governor of Phrae; Watchara Singkhiwibn, acting governor of Phichit; Phaithun Limpithip, acting governor of Tak; Phon Udomphong, acting governor of Ranong; Lt Suchat Khamthai, deputy governor of Buriram; Phet Aphirattanarangsai, deputy governor of Tak. [BK141513 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jan 80 BK]

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